ates, whose history covers the years 1118 to 1206, supplements Cinnamus *(Corp. script, hist. Byzant}.*

B. *Latin authorities.* Prom the Papal and German side we may include among others the Lives of Popes (Watterich, *P. R.* 77.), and Otto of Preising. The historians of the earlier Norman period were laying down their pens at the time of Roger's birth. The "history of the Normans" of Amatus, a monk of Monte Cassino, which is almost worthy to be called the epic of the Norman conquest, finishes with the year 1078. The rhymed chronicle of William of Apulia, eulogist of the Hautevilles, written between 1085 and mi, ends with the former date, and Geoffrey Malaterra, probably a Norman, who wrote at the request of the "Great Count of Sicily" his *Historic, Sicula,* carries his work only to 1099.

In addition to the main Latin authorities, some local and fragmentary sources throw a certain light on Roger as Duke and King. At the end of the twelfth, century a monk of the abbey of St. Clement in Casauria, in the farthest limit of the Regno, wrote at the request of his abbot Leonard a *Chronicon Casauriense;* it runs from 866 to 1182 but the writer has collected from contemporaries of earlier events the details of Roger's conquest of the Abruzzi and shows us vividly the hatred felt by the natives for the Norman conquerors. Among the scanty annals of Benevento, Monte Cassino, and La Cava, the

latter, running from 569 to 1135 A.D., have some significance for the King's reign as the current events are noted, as they occur, upon the MS. of Bede, which contains the whole of these annals. For all these sources it is enough to say here that they are